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**Low-viscosity pressure-adherent silicone elastomer compositions.**

A pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition comprising a homogeneous mixture of a silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition, a crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition and, optionally, a viscosity reducing agent. Specifically, the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition is a condensation product, having a plasticity of less than 200 mils, of a benzene-soluble resinous copolymer containing silicon-bonded hydroxyl radicals and consisting essentially of triorganosiloxy units of the formula  $R_3SiO_{1/2}$  and tetrafunctional siloxy units of the formula  $SiO_{4/2}$  in a ratio of about 0.8 to 0.9 triorganosiloxy units for each tetrafunctional siloxy unit present in the copolymer and a polydiorganosiloxane having a viscosity from 100 centipoise to 50,000 centipoise at 25 °C.

**EP 0 360 516 A2**

## LOW-VISCOSITY PRESSURE-ADHERENT SILICONE ELASTOMER COMPOSITIONS

The present invention relates to silicone compositions which, when cured, exhibit pressure sensitive adhesive properties and are of an elastomeric nature.

Silicone pressure sensitive adhesives have found use in medical devices which adhere to a patient's skin, such as transdermal drug delivery patches. Transdermal drug delivery patches are typically composed of a non-permeable cover which covers a reservoir of drug. The cover typically has a rim extending beyond the reservoir which has a silicone pressure sensitive adhesive (SPSA) on the surface which is to be applied to the patient's skin. The device also has, attached to the SPSA, an impermeable backing layer having a release coating thereon, the backing layer being removed prior to adhering the device to the skin. The reservoir may be a material (e.g. elastomeric) impregnated with the drug, often referred to as a "matrix" or it may be a solution of the drug. Between the reservoir and the patient's skin, there is often a membrane through which the drug travels from the reservoir to the patient. This membrane may be formed of a silicone pressure sensitive adhesive.

To reduce the number of component parts and make assembly easier, it is desirable to have a material that would provide both pressure sensitive adhesive and elastomeric properties which could be used to form either a membrane or a matrix for transdermal drug delivery devices. Current volatile solvent-containing SPSA's often exhibit formation of bubbling when cured into thick sections as would be needed for the matrix of a matrix type transdermal drug delivery device, resulting in a non-uniform product. Some current SPSA's have also been found to lose cohesiveness and, often, detackify with the addition of many drugs and/or excipients used in the pharmaceutical industry, such as nonionic surfactants, e.g. isopropylpalmitate. The inclusion of drugs or excipients often results in dissolving the SPSA's, causing them to flow and lose their original shape even at room temperature.

Some prior art SPSA's have also been known to aggressively adhere to substrates, especially with age, which is usually undesirable, resulting in increased difficulty in removal from the substrate, whether it be, e.g. a patient's skin or paper. Therefore, there is need for SPSA's having controllable aggressiveness.

In the past, activity at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Langley Research Center has focused on forming PSA's having some elastomeric quality. Such activity is disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 569,536, entitled "Structural Pressure Sensitive Adhesives" filed January 12, 1984, as NASA Case LAR-13,270-1. The specification and abstract of this application was made public when its public availability was announced in 1984 in NASA Patent Abstracts Bibliography, NASA Publication No. SP-7039(31), as Accession No. N84-32532. The application discloses the blending of an intermediate molecular weight pressure sensitive silicone adhesive with a silicone system which generally cures with a catalyst to a rubber tack-free state, to form a pressure sensitive silicone adhesive. The application discloses as a specific example, the blend of SR6574 (described in the application as a liquid, tacky silicone gum or uncrosslinked resin system which contains 44-46% volatiles and is available from General Electric under the tradename Silgrip), RTV 560, (described as a liquid silicone rubber also available from General Electric), and a catalyst employed to cure the RTV 560 portion but not cure the SR6574 component.

The application also discloses that Dow Corning RTV 3120 (with catalyst) and "Silastic LS420 Gun (a Dow Corning tradename fluorosilicone rubber)" may be substituted, respectively, for the RTV 560 and SR6574, and that General Electric's SR595, described as another pressure sensitive adhesive, may be employed in lieu of the SR6574. Additionally, the application discloses that silicone resins which cure with platinum compounds via  $\text{=SiH}$  to  $\text{=SiVi}$  or acetoxo- or alkoxy-containing silicones which cure with moisture may be employed as the curing resin.

As disclosed in Dow Corning Corporation's Product Brochure Form No. 10-052B-85 (1985), DOW CORNING® 3120 is a two-part room temperature vulcanizing (RTV) silicone rubber which can be catalyzed by stannous octoate or dibutyl tin dilaurate. As disclosed in Dow Corning Corporation's Product Brochure Form No. 17-325-81 (1981), SILASTIC® LS-420 Fluorosilicone Gum is a silicone polymer with methyl, trifluoropropyl and vinyl substituents.

The PSA compositions taught in the NASA application contain volatile solvents. The presence of the volatile solvent can result in bubbling in thick sections prepared from the PSA.

In view of prior PSA's and the continuing needs of the pharmaceutical industry, there remains a need for a silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition which is free of volatile components, can be formulated to maintain tack and cohesiveness with the addition of many types of drugs or excipients, has a means for controlling the aggressiveness of the adhesive and has a low viscosity to facilitate processing. A low viscosity composition would allow for easier mixing with active ingredients or excipients and generally

not require high shear mixing, would be easily molded or casted onto a substrate (e.g. coated onto paper backing) without heating the composition.

It is also highly desirable to have available a silicone PSA composition that for general purposes, is free of flammable components, can be formulated to consist primarily of silicone components and can be formulated so that the cured composition will maintain its shape, tack and adhesion even through moist or wet conditions.

It is also highly desirable to have available a silicone PSA composition that, for the purpose of forming a matrix material for controlling the delivery of a bioactive agent to a substrate, can be cured at relatively low temperatures so as not to destroy the bioactive agent incorporated into the PSA composition.

It is further highly desirable to have available a silicone PSA composition that, for the purpose of forming the adhesive, membrane and/or matrix for transdermal drug delivery systems, can be formulated to have a degree of adhesion and tack which is suitable for adhering to and removing from a patient's skin and which does not increase undesirably in adhesion with time, causes little or no skin irritation, swelling or redness and leaves little or no adhesive residue on the skin after removal.

These and other objects are provided by the invention which is a pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition comprising a homogeneous mixture of a silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition, a crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition, and, optionally, a viscosity reducing agent. Specifically, the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition is a condensation product, having a plasticity of less than 200 mils, of a benzene-soluble resinous copolymer containing silicon-bonded hydroxyl radicals and consisting essentially of triorganosiloxy units of the formula  $R_3SiO_{1/2}$  and tetrafunctionalsiloxy units of the formula  $SiO_{4/2}$  in a ratio of about 0.6 to 0.9 triorganosiloxy units for each tetrafunctionalsiloxy unit present in the copolymer and a polydiorganosiloxane having a viscosity from 100 centipoise to 50,000 centipoise at 25° C.

The invention disclosed herein also provides for a method of making the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer compositions, for the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition further containing a bioactive agent, for the method of controlling the delivery of bioactive agents using the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition and for a transdermal drug delivery device using the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition.

More specifically, the invention provides a pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition comprising a homogeneous mixture of

(I) a silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition employed in an amount from about 15 to about 90 parts by weight, the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition comprising a homogeneous mixture of

(A) from about 35 to about 70 parts by weight of at least one benzene-soluble resinous copolymer containing silicon-bonded hydroxyl radicals and consisting essentially of triorganosiloxy units of the formula  $R_3SiO_{1/2}$  and tetrafunctionalsiloxy units of the formula  $SiO_{4/2}$  in a ratio of about 0.6 to 0.9 triorganosiloxy units for each tetrafunctionalsiloxy unit present in the copolymer, and

(B) from about 30 to about 65 parts by weight of at least one polydiorganosiloxane consisting essentially of ARSiO units terminated with endblocking  $TRASiO_{1/2}$  units, each said polydiorganosiloxane having a viscosity of from about 100 centipoise to about 50,000 centipoise at 25° C. where each T is -OH or -OR, where each R is a monovalent organic radical selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbon radicals of from 1 to 6 inclusive carbon atoms, each R' is an alkyl radical of from 1 to 4 inclusive carbon atoms, and each A radical is selected from the group consisting of R- and halohydrocarbon radicals of from 1 to 6 inclusive carbon atoms,

the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition having been reaction-condensed to a plasticity of not more than about 200 mils at 23° C. as measured after force is applied on a specimen weighing twice the specific gravity of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition for 3 minutes +/- 5 seconds,

(II) a crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition employed in an amount from about 10 to about 85 parts by weight, the total of silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) and crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) being 100 parts by weight, and

(III) a non-volatile, nonflammable, compatible viscosity reducing agent for reducing the viscosity of said pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition employed in an amount from 0 to about 40 weight percent based on the total weight of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) and the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II), said viscosity reducing agent being generally non-reactive with said silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) and said crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II).

More preferred compositions employ from 40 to 80 parts by weight of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) and from 20 to 60 parts by weight of the crosslinkable silicone elastomer

composition (II).

The silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) used in the invention comprises a reaction-condensed mixture of a benzene-soluble resinous copolymer and a polydiorganosiloxane. The reaction condensation may be carried out as described in Canadian Patent 711,756 to Pail.

5 To carry out the condensation reaction, preferably, the benzene-soluble resinous copolymer and the polydiorganosiloxane are mixed with a silanol condensation catalyst such as an acid or base and, while continuing to be mixed, heated above 100 °C. and maintained at 100 °C. from one to several hours until the desired adhesive is formed. The desired adhesive is easily recognized by one skilled in the field of pressure-sensitive adhesives. Suitable silicone pressure sensitive adhesive compositions (I) are prepared by  
10 condensing the mixture until the mixture reaches a plasticity of at least about 50 mils at 23 °C. as measured after force is applied on a specimen weighing twice the specific gravity of the pressure sensitive adhesive composition for 3 minutes  $\pm$  5 seconds using ASTM D926). Silicone pressure sensitive adhesive compositions (I) having lower plasticities may work as well.

ASTM D926 is a test which measures the plasticity of materials by means of a parallel plate  
15 plastometer. In ASTM D926, the material is allowed to rest for a specified time and then is subjected to a compressive force of 49 N for a specified time. At the end of this time, the thickness of the specimen is taken as a measure of the plasticity. For measuring the plasticity for this invention, a parallel plate plastometer from Scott Tester, Inc. Providence, R.I. Catalog No. C 544445 was used and the material was allowed to rest for 1 hour at 23 °C. before measuring.

20 Preferably, the condensation takes place under reflux conditions, so that condensation by-products are removed from the mixture. Preferred duration for the condensation process is between 1 and 10 hours. The condensation reaction is terminated before or at the point when the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) achieves a plasticity of 200 mils. Preferably, the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) has a plasticity of less than 180 mils and, more preferably, less than 150 mils at 23 °C.

25 Examples of suitable silanol condensation catalysts for the condensation reaction are hydrogen chloride, ammonia, ammonium carbonate or amines, such as aliphatic organic amino compounds, including secondary amines, tertiary amines, carboxylic acid salts of these amines and quaternary ammonium salts. The silanol condensation catalyst is typically added from 0.001 to 5 weight percent based on the weight of the resin copolymer and the polydiorganosiloxane.

30 As previously mentioned, the viscosity of the polydiorganosiloxane is from 100 to 50,000 cp at 25 °C. More preferably, the viscosity of the polydiorganosiloxane is from 100 centipoise to 20,000 centipoise at 25 °C. and, most preferably, the viscosity of the polydiorganosiloxane is from 100 centipoise to 15,000 centipoise at 25 °C.

Crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) may be selected from various silicone elastomer  
35 compositions, which generally comprise a reactive polydiorganosiloxane (PDOS), a crosslinking agent, and, if necessary, a catalyst wherein the reactive polydiorganosiloxane reacts with the crosslinking agent to form a crosslinked silicone elastomer. It is necessary that the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) be curable by a chemistry which will not cure the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) to the point of eliminating tack or adhesive properties.

40 By varying the level of crosslinking agent, various degrees of curing and, often, various degrees of tack can be achieved with the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition. Generally, once one reaches the point of adding less than the stoichiometric amount of cross linking agent needed for cure, a decrease in the crosslinking agent level, will result in an increase in tack of the final product.

A preferred crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) is based on silicon-bonded alkenyl to  $\equiv$ SiH  
45 cure chemistry and comprises (a) an alkenyl-containing polydiorganosiloxane containing at least two alkenyl radicals per molecule, (b) an organohydrogensiloxane in an amount sufficient to cure the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) in the presence of a hydrosilation catalyst, and (c) a catalytically effective amount of a hydrosilation catalyst. Such compositions are well known in the art.

The organo radical of the alkenyl-containing polydiorganosiloxane is a radical of from 1 to 6 inclusive  
50 carbon atoms. For example, the organo radical may be methyl, ethyl, propyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl or phenyl. Preferably, the alkenyl radical is vinyl ("Vi") and the organo radical is methyl ("Me"). More preferably, the vinyl radicals are located at the terminal positions on the polydiorganosiloxane. In addition to having diorganosiloxane units, the polymer can include small amounts of triorganosiloxy, monomethylsiloxy and  $\text{SiO}_{4/2}$  units.

55 The organohydrogensiloxane contains an average of more than two silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms per molecule. Preferably, the organohydrogensiloxane has at least three silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms per molecule and the organo group is methyl. The organohydrogensiloxane includes homopolymers, copolymers and mixtures thereof. Preferred organohydrogensiloxanes are trimethylsiloxy-endblocked

copolymers containing dimethylsiloxane and methylhydrogensiloxane units.

The hydrosilation catalyst is a platinum- or rhodium-containing material. Any of the known platinum-containing catalysts will promote the curing. One of the preferred catalysts are complexes formed by reacting chloroplatinic acid with a vinyl-terminated polydiorganosiloxane. Catalysts of this type are described in U.S. Patent No. 3,419,593 to Willing. Typically, the catalyst concentration is equivalent to more than about 0.1 parts by weight of platinum per million parts by weight of the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II).

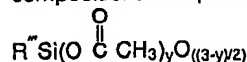
Rhodium-containing catalysts suitable for use in the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) include those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,026,835, to Lee et al.

10 The crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) based on alkenyl to  $\equiv$ SiH cure chemistry may optionally include finely divided fillers, such as silica. Fumed silica, especially trimethylsiloxy-treated fumed silica is preferred. Other suitable fillers include glass fibers and carbon black.

Although some alkenyl (e.g. vinyl) groups on the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) may be tolerated when employing crosslinkable silicone elastomer compositions based on alkenyl to  $\equiv\text{SiH}$  cure chemistry in the invention, care should be taken that the amount of alkenyl groups on the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) is not so great that the entire pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition cures to the extent that the cured product exhibits no tack or pressure-sensitive adhesion.

The crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) may also be a composition which cures via the Michael addition reaction, e.g. as that described in U.S. Patent No. 4,698,406 to Lo et al. The curable silicone compositions disclosed in this patent comprise an amine-functional organopolysiloxane and an acryl-functional organopolysiloxane.

Another suitable crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) is based on tin-catalyzed, silicone compositions which cure via acetoxy-moisture cure chemistry which are well-known in the art. Examples of such elastomer compositions are taught in U.S. Patent No. 3,035,016 to Bruner, U.S. Patent No. 3,636,134 to Antonen, U.S. Patent No. 3,133,891 to Ceyzeriat and U.S. Patent No. 3,274,145 to Dupree. The elastomer compositions comprise a siloxane polymer having endblocking acetoxy-siloxane units of the formula



where y has an average value from 1.8 to 2 inclusive and R<sup>'''</sup> is an organic radical selected from the group consisting of alkyl radicals having from 1 to 5 inclusive carbon atoms, phenyl radicals and vinyl radicals.

Such elastomer compositions may be prepared by reacting siloxane polymers terminated with hydrolyzable groups with monoorganotriacetoxysilanes. optionally, the elastomer composition may contain, e.g. a filler, a silicone resin or a catalyst.

Another well-known crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition which may also be used in the invention is a one-part system which cures via the titanate to alkoxy cure chemistry. For example, room-temperature curing compositions comprising hydroxyl-terminated polydiorganosiloxane, a silane or silane mixture having greater than 2 alkoxy radicals per molecule and a titanate compound which are cured upon exposure to moisture can be used in this invention. Such compositions are taught in U.S. Patent No. 4,391,937 to Falender et al. and U.S. Patent No. 3,334,067 to Weyenberg.

Another crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition suitable for this invention and using a titanate, comprises an alkoxy-containing polydiorganosiloxane having at least 2 alkoxy units per molecule and a titanate, such as tetraisopropyltitanate or tetrabutyltitanate. The alkoxy-containing polydiorganosiloxane may have the alkoxy groups as endgroups or pendent along the chain.

Crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) may also be a two-part system based on  $\equiv\text{SiOH}$  to alkoxy cure chemistry, which compositions typically comprise a hydroxy-containing PDOS fluid (preferably, endcapped with silicon-bonded hydroxyl groups), an alkoxy-containing organosilicon compound cross linking agent having an average of more than two silicon-bonded alkoxy units per molecule and a condensation catalyst. These crosslinkable silicone elastomer compositions are also well-known in the art.

Suitable alkoxy-containing organosilicon compounds are silanes of the formula  $(R^5O)_3SiR^6$ , orthosilicates of the formula  $(R^5O)_4Si$  or polymers or mixtures thereof where  $R^5$  is selected from monovalent hydrocarbon and halogenated hydrocarbon radicals having 6 carbons or less and radicals of the formula  $-CH_2CH_2OR$  where  $R$  is a monovalent organic radical selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbon radicals of from 1-6 inclusive carbon atoms, as defined before, and where  $R^6$  is hydrogen or any monovalent hydrocarbon or halogenated hydrocarbon radical having 6 carbons or less. Each of the  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R$  radicals may be the same or different. It is preferred that both  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are hydrocarbon radicals of less than 6 carbon atoms. It is most preferred that  $R^5$  is a hydrocarbon of 3 or less carbon atoms. Examples of suitable organosilicon compounds are methyltrimethoxysiloxane, tetramethoxysilane, N-propyl-

orthosilicate, ethylorthosilicate, methylpolysilicates, ethylpolysilicates, polydimethylsilicates and butylpolysilicates.

The alkoxy-containing organosilicon crosslinking agent must be employed in an amount sufficient to cure the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) in the presence of the condensation catalyst.

5 The condensation catalyst may be selected from the group consisting of organic acids, bases and metal salts of carboxylic acids, such as zinc octoate, lead-2-ethyl hexoate, lead naphthenates, dibutyltin-diacetate, dibutyltin-dilactate, stannous octoate, zinc naphthenate and ferrous octoate. For most applications, the catalyst is employed in amounts from 0.1 to 2 percent by weight based on the weight of the hydroxyl-containing polydiorganosiloxane.

10 Optionally, these types of crosslinkable silicone elastomer compositions include a filler, such as silica or alumina.

Consideration must be made when selecting the type of crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) employed to ensure that there is not undesirable reaction between the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) and the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) used resulting in premature gelation during processing or loss of physical properties after curing.

15 As discussed with some of the types of crosslinkable silicone elastomer compositions (II) above, the compositions may contain a filler or fillers, such as treated or untreated silica, glass fibers, carbon black or alumina.

If a silica filler is to be treated, the treating may be done in situ or the filler may be pre-treated, both techniques being known in the art. It is preferred in many cases to use a treated silica filler to prevent crepe hardening.

Although not meant to be limiting, preferably, the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition, prior to initiating cure has a viscosity of less than 20,000 poise at 25°C. which is the maximum viscosity desired for room temperature processing and molding. More preferably, the composition has a viscosity of less than 10,000 poise at 25°C. and, most preferably, the composition has a viscosity of less than 3,000 poise at 25°C. 3,000 poise is a viscosity suitable for room temperature casting, i.e. applying the composition to a substrate and leveling off with an edge (such as a knife edge) to a layer of a thickness of about 0.005" or less, as is done in the tape industry. Generally, the viscosities discussed here are as measured using a BROOKFIELD Synchro-lectric Viscometer, Model HAF (available from Brookfield Engineering Inc., Stoughton, Massachusetts).

20 The compositions of the invention do not require the presence of volatile solvents (solvents which are removed prior to forming the final product). Generally, by "volatile" the applicants mean those materials which vaporize readily at the temperatures of curing the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition. Preferred in most cases are those materials which have boiling points greater than about 100°C. at 760 mm Hg pressure.

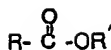
The optional viscosity reducing agents for reducing the viscosity of the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition are materials or mixtures of two or more materials which are not volatile at the temperature of curing, are nonflammable, are compatible in the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition and are generally nonreactive toward the other components of the composition. Flammable materials are those materials which are flammable according to the definition provided in United States Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 173, Section 115 (49 CFR 173.115). Briefly restated, a flammable liquid means any liquid having a flash point below 100°F. where flash point means the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor within a test vessel in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid. The CFR provides proper testing conditions for measuring flash point.

45 Suitable viscosity reducing agents (III) include liposoluble, scarcely hydrosoluble alcohols, esters, ethers and ketones, e.g. as taught in U.S. Patent No. 4,331,651 to Reul et al.

Other suitable viscosity reducing agents (III) include polydiorganosiloxanes and polysilicates. An example of a suitable polydiorganosiloxane is polydimethylsiloxane. Polydimethylsiloxanes having a viscosity as low as about 5 cSt. have been found suitable for this invention. Especially suitable polydiorganosiloxanes are polydimethylsiloxane fluids having viscosities between about 5 cSt. and about 400 cSt.

Polysilicates are any alkyl polysilicates in which the alkyl radicals each contain less than 6 carbon atoms. Polysilicates are polymeric materials in which the silicon atoms are linked through Si-O-Si linkages, the remaining valences of the silicon being satisfied primarily by alkoxy radicals. Examples of polysilicates which would be suitable as the viscosity reducing agent (III) are diethoxydimethylsilicate, ethylorthosilicate and N-propylorthosilicate.

65 The preferred class of viscosity reducing agents for medical applications and for efficiency in reduction of viscosity (III) are those esters which are fluid at 25°C. and have the formula:



wherein R is a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 32 carbon atoms and R' is a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 14 carbon atoms. More preferably, R has from 10 to 19 carbon atoms and R' has from 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

Levels of the viscosity reducing agent (III) will depend on the type of viscosity reducing agent used, the type of elastomer used, the properties of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I), the relative amounts of the components in the composition of the invention and the nature of any other component added to the composition of the invention.

Since the addition of a viscosity reducing agent tends to effect the tack and adhesion of the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition, adding a viscosity reducing agent (III) provides another advantage to the compositions of this invention, that is, by selecting the type and amount of viscosity reducing agent (III), one has further control of the resulting adhesion of the cured material and the delivery rate of a bioactive agent through the cured material. To maintain adhesion, tack and cohesive nature, it has been found that the viscosity reducing agent (III) should generally be at most about 40 weight % based on the total weight of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) and the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) and, more preferably, between 3 and 10 weight percent. As higher amounts of the viscosity reducing agent (III) are used, relatively more of the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) and, correspondingly, less of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) may be required in order to maintain the cohesive strength of the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition.

In compositions of this invention, the tack and adhesion properties can be enhanced by techniques which are known in PSA art. One way of increasing tack and adhesion would be to add tackifiers other than the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I). Another method would be to undercrosslink the elastomer (i.e. adding less than the stoichiometric or usual amount of cross linking agent to the reactive PDOS). A third approach may be the addition of the viscosity-reducing agent.

Other well-known ingredients such as pigments, inhibitors, adhesion promoters, water-soluble hydrocolloid gums and other supplementary pressure sensitive adhesives, either organic or silicone-based, may be added to the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition of the present invention provided that such materials do not undesirably affect the adhesive and cohesive properties of the composition. Pressure sensitive adhesives are those materials which exhibit tack, adhesion with applied pressure and will release subsequent to adhesion. Examples of organic materials used to form pressure sensitive adhesives include natural rubber, styrene-butadiene rubber, acrylonitrile rubber, polyurethane rubber and polyisobutylene which either possess dry tack by themselves or develop such tack upon the addition of a plasticizer. The optimum level of addition of the supplementary pressure sensitive adhesive materials will depend on the type used. In many instances, there is a level of addition above which the cure of the composition will be inhibited or the organic and silicone materials will phase separate.

The pressure-adherent silicone elastomers may be made by mixing the ingredients in any order. The crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) does not have to be pre-mixed before mixing with the other ingredients; instead the ingredients which make up the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) may be added to the composition in any order. Preferably, in the mixing step (I), a particular ingredient is added last, e.g. the crosslinking agent or the catalyst, because once it is mixed with the other ingredients curing may start. The particular ingredient, although added last, can be mixed with other components before it is added.

Specifically, the pressure-adherent silicone elastomers of the invention may be prepared by: 1) homogeneously mixing the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) with the ingredients which comprise the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II), the viscosity reducing agent (III) and any other optional ingredients, such as a bioactive agent, 2) shaping the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition in the desired form for curing, and 3) curing the composition for a sufficient time to form the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer.

Shaping the composition in the desired form for curing (step 2) may be done in any manner desired and may utilize any of many types of molding techniques known, e.g., transfer, compression, extrusion or injection molding or may be done manually.

The curing conditions will vary depending on the type of crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) employed. For crosslinkable silicone elastomer compositions (II) which cure via  $\text{SiH}$  to  $\text{SiV}$ , temperatures of  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . or less are suitable. Some of the types of crosslinkable silicone elastomer compositions cure at room temperature. The low-temperature curing characteristic of many of the compositions of this invention provides the advantage of being suitable for the incorporation of many bioactive agents or drugs which are sensitive to higher temperatures.



In one method of making the pressure-adherent silicone elastomers, 1a) the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I), a mixture of the reactive PDOS, the catalyst, a filler and a viscosity reducing agent (III), are homogeneously mixed together; 1b) the homogeneous mixture is devolatilized, if necessary; 1c) a mixture of the reactive PDOS, a crosslinking agent and an inhibitor is homogeneously mixed with the devolatilized mixture; 2) the composition is shaped as desired; and 3) the composition is cured.

In another method, 1a) the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I), a mixture of the reactive PDOS, the crosslinking agent and a filler and a viscosity reducing agent (III) are homogeneously mixed together; 1b) the homogeneous mixture is devolatilized, if necessary; 1c) a catalyst is homogeneously mixed with the devolatilized mixture; 2) the composition is shaped as desired; and 3) the composition is cured.

The pressure-adherent silicone elastomer compositions of the invention may be stored in various ways. They may be stored as two- (or more) part systems, so long as the ingredients in each part, as stored, are non-reactive, otherwise premature curing could occur. In one method of storing, the composition is stored in two packages wherein the first package contains all or part of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I), all of the catalyst, all or part of the reactive polydiorganosiloxane and the second package contains the remaining portion of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I), all of the cross linking agent and the remaining portion of the reactive polydiorganosiloxane.

For example, especially for those compositions which employ crosslinkable silicone elastomer compositions (II) based on  $\text{=SiH/=SiVi}$  cure chemistry, a first part contains the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I), some of the reactive PDOS, all of the filler, all of the catalyst of the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II), the viscosity reducing agent (III), and a second part contains some of the reactive PDOS and all of the crosslinking agent of the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II).

In another preferred method of storing, e.g., for those compositions which employ crosslinkable silicone elastomer compositions (II) based on  $\text{=SiOH/alkoxy}$  cure chemistry, a first part contains the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I), the reactive PDOS, the filler, the crosslinking agent of the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II), the viscosity reducing agent (III) and a second part contains the catalyst for the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II).

Often it is preferred, when possible, to formulate the compositions of this invention into two or more parts where each part has the same or similar viscosity as the other for ease of mixing. Also, for ease of mixing, it is often desirable to formulate the parts so that the parts are to be mixed in a 1:1 volume to volume ratio.

The pressure-adherent silicone elastomers of the invention will adhere to many substrates, such as paper, cloth, glass cloth, silicone rubber, polyethylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polytetrafluoroethylene, glass, wood, metals and skin. Therefore, there are many uses for the pressure-adherent silicone elastomers of this invention, where a coating or a body of pressure-adherent silicone elastomer is desirable. For examples, uses such as tapes and medical adhesives, such as wound dressings and bandages or those adhesives used for sealing devices to the skin or for attaching prosthetic devices to the body can be achieved with the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer compositions of this invention. For example, when the compositions of this invention are employed to make tapes, formulations having suitable, low viscosities are selected for coating paper, as by knife coating or calendering, and the curing takes place after the paper is coated. Due to the low viscosities of the compositions of this invention, the coating process can be done without heat or the addition of volatile solvents. Depending on the desired use, it may be desirable to apply adhesion promoters on the substrate surface upon which the the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition will be placed.

The compositions of this invention are suitable as materials in devices for the controlled release of bioactive agents, such as drugs, herbicides, insecticides, pesticides, fertilizers and pheromones. Specific to drugs, the materials are useful as the membrane in reservoir/membrane-type transdermal drug delivery systems and as the matrix material in matrix-type transdermal drug delivery systems.

When using a pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition of this invention to form a membrane for controlling the delivery of a bioactive agent to a substrate, the method may comprise the steps of 1) contacting the substrate with a membrane formed from the composition of this invention and 2) contacting the membrane with a reservoir of the bioactive agent. In this case, the bioactive agent, in a controlled manner, passes through the membrane to the substrate. When using the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer compositions of this invention to form a matrix for controlling the delivery of a bioactive agent to a substrate the method may comprise the step of contacting the substrate with a matrix formed from the composition of this invention which contains a bioactive agent. When referring to controlling drugs to a human or other animal, the bioactive agent is a drug and the substrate is the patient's body, i.e. the skin. A transdermal drug delivery device employing the composition of this invention would include a container for



containing the drug, the drug contained within the container and a pressure-adherent silicone elastomer on the container for maintaining contact between the container and a patient's skin wherein the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer is the cured form of the composition of the invention.

The compositions of this invention have many advantages, many of which were discussed above. It has  
 5 been discussed that the compositions are devoid of volatile solvents, yet have a low enough viscosity for room temperature molding techniques. The absence of volatile solvents makes the process of manufacturing with the compositions safer and easier, since evaporating solvents do not have to be collected and contained away from the environment. The absence of volatile solvents also allows for the manufacture of thick sections of pressure-adherent silicone elastomer with minimal bubbling due to entrapped evaporating  
 10 solvents. The thickness of a section capable of bubbling caused by the inclusion of volatile solvents depends upon the rate of curing. If curing is done quickly, the evaporating solvents have more of a chance to become entrapped. Usually, a "thick" section, which has the possibility of bubble entrapment, is considered to be as thin as 0.1 - 0.2 mm thick. Additionally, the compositions of this invention do not use flammable materials, such as xylene, benzene and toluene, as opposed to many PSA's which contain such  
 15 flammable solvents. The compositions of this invention also have formulation flexibility, i.e., they may be formulated with or without fillers and with various crosslinkable silicone elastomer compositions and still achieve a low-viscosity, moldable composition.

In addition, the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer compositions of this invention which employ some of the aforementioned esters as the viscosity reducing agent, have the potential advantage, when used in  
 20 transdermal drug delivery applications, to provide additional benefits in terms of providing an increase and improved control of skin permeation rates and skin softening.

Employing the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition of this invention as a matrix type transdermal drug delivery device has the benefits of making manufacturing easier, because it eliminates the need for an adhesive coating on the matrix, since the matrix itself can adhere to the skin.

25 The following are examples of the invention and are meant to be illustrative only and should not be construed as limiting the invention which is properly delineated in the appended claims. In the following examples, all parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise specified.

Unless otherwise stated, quantitative adhesion measurements reported herein were obtained through use of a one inch wide tape consisting of SCOTCH-PAK® 1109 Release Liner (an aluminized polyester film  
 30 coated with a release coating available from the 3M Company, St. Paul, Minnesota) and a 2 mil layer of the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer. The tape was adhered to a stainless steel panel with a 4 lb. roller. The measurements were obtained by stripping the tape from the panel at a rate of 12 inches/minute at an angle of 180° while attached to a tensile testing machine and the results were expressed in grams per centimeter.

35 Adhesive peel was measured by placing one gram of the material to be tested on each of three strips of clean, smooth 20 lb bond paper, centered 1 inch from one end. The strips were then allowed to sit undisturbed at 23°C. and 50% relative humidity (RH) for 10-15 minutes. A second strip of the same type of paper was placed over each of the first strips and, with finger pressure, the strips were pressed together over the complete area covered by the material being tested. The three laminates were then allowed to  
 40 stand undisturbed for 16-24 hours at 23°C. and 50% RH. The end of the laminate opposite from the applied material was then separated and each separated end of paper was placed in a jaw of a Keil Tester, Model No. 2, (available from Billings Machine, Auburn, MI). The papers were then peeled apart at 180°. The maximum load required to separate the two strips of paper was recorded and the average maximum load of the three laminates was reported in grams.

45 Unless otherwise stated, release values reported herein were obtained through use of a one inch wide tape consisting of SCOTCH-PAK® 1109 Release Liner and a 2 mil layer of the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer. The tape was adhered to SCOTCH-PAK® 1006 Release Liner (also an aluminized polyester film coated with a release coating available from the 3M Company, St. Paul, Minnesota) with a 4 lb. roller. The release values were obtained by stripping the tape from the SCOTCH-PAK® 1006 Release Liner at a rate of  
 50 40 inches/minutes at an angle of 180° while attached to a tensile testing machine, with the results being expressed in grams per centimeter. An average value over the entire length of the liner is recorded.

Unless otherwise stated, non-volatile content of a material, hereinafter referred to as "N.V.C.", was determined by placing 1.5 g of the material in an aluminum foil dish, 60 mm in diameter and 15 mm deep and heating the sample for 1 hour at 150°C. in an air-circulating oven. The heated sample was then cooled  
 55 to room temperature and reweighed to determine the weight of the non-volatile material (w). The N.V.C., in percent, is equal to  $100 \cdot w / 1.50$ .

All viscosities in the following examples were measured at about 25°C. unless otherwise stated.

For the following examples, PDMS Fluid A is a dimethylvinyl endblocked polydimethylsiloxane having a

viscosity between 1800 and 2400 cp as measured by using a Brookfield Viscometer Model RVF, using spindle # 2 at 10 rpm's.

PDMS Fluid B is a homogeneous mixture of hydroxyl endblocked polydimethylsiloxane having a number average molecular weight of approximately 40,000 and minor amounts of cyclic polydimethylsiloxane having degrees of polymerization between 4 and 30, the mixture having a viscosity between 12,000 and 15,000 cp as measured using a Brookfield Viscometer Model HAF with spindle #3 at 10 RPM's.

Resin A-1 is a xylene solution of a resinous copolymeric siloxane prepared from 45 parts of sodium silicate (41.6° Be) and 20 parts of  $\text{Me}_3\text{SiCl}$  according to the method of U.S. Patent No. 2,676,182 to Daudt et al. containing  $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}$  units and  $\text{SiO}_{4/2}$  units in a ratio of approximately 0.75:1.0 and having a N.V.C. typically about 69-71%, an acid number in the range of 0.3 to 1.4 and a viscosity in the range of 10-14 centipoise at 25°C. at 60% N.V.C. in xylene solution and a silicon-bonded hydroxyl content of about 2.5 weight percent based on a 100% N.V.C.

Resin A-2 is devolatilized Resin A-1 (100% N.V.C.).

PSA Composition A was prepared by homogeneously mixing 24.1 parts by weight of Resin A-2, 39.8 parts by weight xylene and 36.1 parts by weight PDMS Fluid B. The mixture was then heated to 100°C. and anhydrous ammonia was passed through the mixture at a rate of 11 ml/min/lb of non-volatile component of the mixture for 2 hours. To endcap the mixture, hexamethyldisilazane was then admixed at a 3:1 mole ratio of endblocking triorganosilyl to total silicon-bonded hydroxyl radicals present in the resin copolymer and polydiorganosiloxane and the mixture was allowed to react for 3 hours at 95-100°C. The mixture was then heated to 140°C. and maintained at 140°C. under reflux conditions for 3 hours to remove condensation water. The mixture was then stripped to greater than 90% N.V.C. The plasticity of the stripped mixture measured about 130-140 mils as measured by the technique described above.

PSA Composition B is a 35 weight percent PSA Composition A in trichlorotrifluoroethane solution.

PSA Composition C was prepared by removing the trichlorotrifluoroethane from PSA Composition B.

PSA Composition D is a pressure sensitive adhesive composition prepared by homogeneously mixing 60 parts of Resin A-1, 40 parts of PDMS Fluid B and a portion of 2.4 parts of ammonium carbonate, heating the mixture to 100°C. and maintaining the temperature at 100°C. for 1 hour. Then the remaining portion of the 2.4 parts ammonium carbonate were added to the mixture and mixing continued for another hour at 100°C. The mixture was then stripped for 16 hours at 100°C. to remove the volatile components. PSA Composition B cooled to room temperature had a specific gravity of 1.085 - 1.115, a N.V.C. of at least 98.8% where N.V.C. is defined as above except that a 1 g. sample was used and the temperature of the oven was 177°C. a plasticity of 150-200 as measured after a 24 hour rest and after force was applied on a 2 gram specimen for 3 minutes +/- 5 seconds using ASTM D926, and, when dispersed in trichlorotrifluoroethane to an N.V.C. of 18.5 %, the adhesive peel measures at least 1600 g.

PSA Composition E was prepared by homogeneously mixing 26.74 parts hydroxy-endblocked polydimethylsiloxane gum having a plasticity between 47 and 60 mils, 30.14 parts Resin A-2, 39.58 parts xylene, 3.40 parts isopropanol and 0.14 parts of a mixture consisting of 9% tetramethylguanidine, 9% 2-ethyl hexoic acid and 82% xylene. The plasticity of the gum was measured at room temperature and after force was applied on a 4.2 gram specimen for 3 minutes +/- 5 seconds using ASTM D926.

PSA Composition F is a 50 weight percent PSA Composition A in trichlorotrifluoroethane solution.

PSA Composition G is a solution consisting of 18.5 weight % PSA Composition D and 81.5 weight % trichlorotrifluoroethane.

Catalyst A is a complex of divinyltetramethyldisiloxane and  $\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6$ .

Elastomer Composition A was prepared by homogeneously mixing 80 parts by weight of a polydimethylsiloxane of about 12,000 cp with about 5 to 15 percent of the endblocking being trimethylsiloxy endblocking and the remaining being hydroxy-endblocking and 13.71 parts by weight of DEGUSSA AEROSIL R972, a finely divided treated silica, to form a base. The base was then de-aired. 0.57 parts by weight of an 8:1 weight ratio mixture of dimethyl cyclic tetramer and stannous oleate and 5.71 parts by weight of a 1:1 weight ratio mixture of methyltriacetoxysilane and ethyltriacetoxysilane were homogeneously fixed with the base to form Elastomer Composition A.

Elastomer Composition B, Part I, was prepared by homogeneously mixing 1.18 parts by weight water, 575 parts by weight of hexamethyldisilazane and 34.65 parts by weight of PDMS Fluid A. 23.67 g. fume silica were gradually mixed with the mixture. Under full vacuum (20 in. Hg), the mixture was heated to about 180°C., for about 2 hours, where timing started when the temperature reached 150°C. The mixture was then cooled to 115°C. and the vacuum released and 34.65 more parts by weight of PDMS Fluid A were slowly mixed into the mixture. When the temperature of the mixture fell below 50°C., 0.09 parts by weight of Catalyst A was mixed into the mixture.

Elastomer Composition B, Part II, was prepared by homogeneously mixing, for one hour, 88 parts by

weight of PDMS Fluid A, 12 parts by weight of a trimethylsiloxy endblocked polyorganosiloxane having an average of five methylhydrogensiloxane units and three dimethylsiloxane units and 0.4 parts of methylvinyl cyclics.

Elastomer Composition C, Part 1, was prepared by homogeneously mixing 99.1 parts by weight of Elastomer Composition B, Part 1, with 0.1 part by weight of Catalyst A.

Elastomer Composition D was prepared by homogeneously mixing 71.4 parts by weight of PDMS Fluid B, 24.3 parts by weight of Celite Super Floss silica filler, 2.1 parts by weight of normal propyl orthosilicate and 2.1 parts by weight of a hydroxyl endblocked polydimethylsiloxane having a viscosity of about 0.04 Pa sec at 25 °C.

Elastomer Composition E was prepared the same as Elastomer Composition B, Part I, with the exception that Catalyst A was not added.

The compositions of the following examples not only exhibited pressure sensitive adhesive properties allowing them to adhere to skin, but were also elastomeric in nature. Generally, what is meant by "elastomeric" and desired for this invention is that the cured material is flexible and cohesively holds together, so that there is no appreciable transfer of the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer to the release paper or substrate desired. The cured materials in the following examples fit this description. They were not "cheesy" as when some parts cohesively hold together and some do not. More specifically and more preferred, the material can be stretched or deformed to some degree without breaking and will return to substantially the same shape and size as it was originally.

#### Example 1

The following example illustrates making a pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition of the invention using a tin-catalyzed, moisture-curable crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition based on  $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{SiOCOCCH}_3$  cure chemistry.

40 g. Elastomer Composition A were homogeneously mixed with 3 g. isopropylpalmitate and 162.8 g. PSA Composition B (containing 57 g. PSA Composition A). The trichlorotrifluoroethane was stripped from the mixture at a temperature of 50 °C. The stripped mixture was allowed to cure at room temperature for several days. The resulting cured product was tacky to the touch and had an elastomeric nature.

#### Example 2

This example illustrates the use of a tin-catalyzed crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition based on  $\text{SiOH}/\text{alkoxy}$  cure chemistry without the addition of a viscosity reducing agent (III).

31.75 g. Elastomer Composition D, 67.55 g. of PSA Composition F, and 9 drops of stabilized stannous octoate were homogeneously admixed and press-cured at about 100 °C. The cured material was tacky to the touch and had an elastomeric nature.

#### Example 3

This example illustrates the use of a crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) based on  $\text{SiVi}$  to  $\text{SiH}$  cure chemistry.

36.14 parts by weight of Elastomer Composition B, Part I, 38.89 parts by weight of PSA Composition F and 3.62 parts by weight of Elastomer Composition B, Part II, were homogeneously admixed and press-cured at about 100 °C. The cured silicone material was tacky to the touch and had an elastomeric nature.

#### Example 4

This example illustrates the use of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) and the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) employed in a weight ratio of about 19:81.

14.74 g. PSA Composition F, 28.24 g. Elastomer Composition B, Part I and 3.00 g. Elastomer Composition B, Part II, were homogeneously mixed and press-cured at about 100 °C. After curing, the silicone material was tacky to the touch and had an elastomeric nature.

Examples 5 - 7

These examples illustrate compositions without using any filler material and also illustrates using various levels of viscosity reducing agent (III).

- 5 The compositions shown in Table 1 were prepared by this procedure: 1) heat PSA Composition A to 150°C. 2) slowly admix PDMS Fluid A, 3) cool the admixture to 100°C. or lower, 4) slowly admix isopropylpalmitate to the admixture, 5) cool the admixture to room temperature, 6) admix Catalyst A, 7) measure the viscosity of the cooled admixture using a Brookfield Viscometer Model HAF, using spindle #6 at three different rpm's, 8) add 3.58 parts by weight of Elastomer Composition B, Part II, based on 100 parts by weight of the total PSA Composition A, PDMS Fluid A, isopropylpalmitate and Catalyst A admixture, 9) squeeze the composition to a 2 mil (0.051 mm) thickness between SCOTCH-PAK® 1109 and 1006 Release Liners and 10) cure for 2 hours at 60°C. The viscosities of the admixtures are given in Table 2. The release, adhesion and tack results are given in Table 3. The tack was found to increase with each example.

Table 1

Weight % in Composition			
	Example 5	Example 6	Example 7
PSA Composition A	61.17	64.55	68.53
PDMS Fluid A	27.45	28.96	30.75
isopropylpalmitate	11.35	6.45	0.69
Catalyst A	0.03	0.03	0.03

Table 2

Viscosity (cp.)			
	at 10 RPM	at 5 RPM	at 2 RPM
Example 5	25,000	-	-
Example 6	59,000	59,000	-
Example 7	-	326,000	340,000

Table 3

	Example 5	Example 6	Example 7
Release (g/cm)	30.12	44.88	108.40
Adhesion from SS panel (g/cm)	28.7	45.5	84.1
Tack	good	good	good

Examples 8 - 14

Examples 8-14 illustrate pressure-adherent silicone elastomers incorporating various drugs.

In Examples 8-13, compositions were prepared which consisted of 29.3 weight % Elastomer Composition B, Part I, 48.6 weight % PSA Composition C, 9.0 weight % isopropylpalmitate, 10.0 weight % of the

selected bioactive agent and 3.1 weight % of Elastomer Composition B, Part II. In Example 8, the bioactive agent was theophylline; Example 9, progesterone; Example 10, indomethacin; Example 11, 10% nitroglycerine on lactose; Example 12, testosterone; and Example 13, estradiol. In Example 14, the composition consisted of 32.55 weight % Elastomer Composition C, Part I, 55.45 weight % PSA Composition C, 10 weight % methyl salicylate and 2 weight % Elastomer Composition B, Part II. In all of Examples 8-14, the cured materials were elastomeric in nature, exhibited good tack and would be suitable for use as transdermal adhesives.

#### 10 Examples 15 - 22

Examples 15 - 21 illustrate compositions using various levels of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I).

In each example, 32.55 g. Elastomer Composition B, Part I, 10 g. isopropylpalmitate and a selected amount of PSA Composition B were homogeneously mixed. In Example 15, 100 g. PSA Composition B were used; in Example 16, 128.57 g.; in Example 17, 185.71 g.; in Example 18, 228.57 g.; in Example 19, 285.71 g.; in Example 20, 342.85 g.; and in Example 21, 400 g. were used. The trichlorotrifluoroethane was then stripped from the mixture under vacuum either at room temperature or at 50°C. The compositions after stripping are given in Table 4. The viscosities of the stripped mixtures (prior to addition of the curing agent) were then measured using a Brookfield Viscometer Model HAF using spindle #7 at three different rpm's and the values are reported in Table 5.

For a comparison, in Example 22 a pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition not of the invention was prepared using a pressure sensitive adhesive, PSA Composition E, comprising a silicone resin and a silicone gum. PSA Composition E employs a silicone gum as the silicone fluid rather than a low-viscosity fluid and the silicone resin and silicone fluid were not condensed, as they are in the compositions of the invention. The pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition was prepared by homogeneously mixing 32.52 parts Elastomer Composition E and 97.71 parts PSA Composition E, removing the xylene by heating to 100°C. and pulling vacuum on the mixture, slowly adding 10 parts isopropylpalmitate to the xylene-free mixture, then allowing the mixing to cool and then adding 0.03 parts Catalyst A. The composition at this stage is also given in Table 4. The viscosity of the composition at this stage (prior to addition of the curing agent) as measured using a Brookfield Viscometer Model HAF using spindle #7 is given in Table 5. The composition of comparative Example 22 is between the compositions of Examples 16 and 17. As is evident in the comparison of the viscosities, the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition of the invention yields compositions having significantly lower viscosities than pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition prepared using pressure sensitive adhesives which utilize silicone gums and are not condensed with the silicone resin.

Table 4

Ex. #	Grams of Component		
	Elastomer Comp. B, Part I	IPP	PSA Comp. C
15	32.55	10	35
16	32.55	10	50
17	32.55	10	65
18	32.55	10	80
19	32.55	10	100
20	32.55	10	120
21	32.55	10	140
22	33.68	10.36	55.93

Table 5

Viscosity (poise)			
	at 10 RPM	at 5 RPM	at 1 RPM
Example 15	1280	1840	3200
Example 16	1640	2160	3600
Example 17	2320	2560	2800
Example 18	3120	3360	3600
Example 19	1880	1920	2000
Example 20	2520	2560	2800
Example 21	3160	3280	3600
Example 22	-	-	78400

3.45 g. Elastomer Composition B, Part II, were then added to the stripped mixtures of Examples 15-21, the mixture was cast 2 mils thick between SCOTCH-PAK® 1006 and 1109 Release Liners and cured for 2 hours at 60°C. Table 6 gives the release, adhesion and tack results. The tack was found to increase with each example.

Table 6

	Release (g/cm)	Adhesion from SS panel (g/cm)	Tack
Ex. 15	10.66	13.0	Fair
Ex. 16	16.99	18.7	Good
Ex. 17	50.15	35.6	Good
Ex. 18	67.73	58.0	Good
Ex. 19	81.44	71.7	Good
Ex. 20	125.37	157.9	Good
Ex. 21	221.2	232.8	Good

#### Examples 23 - 27

Examples 23 - 27 show the use of silicone fluids of various viscosities used as the viscosity reducing agent (III).

In Examples 23 - 27, 65.10 g. Elastomer Composition B, Part I, 20 g. of a selected trimethyl-endblocked polydimethylsiloxane fluid and 308.60 g. PSA Composition B were homogeneously mixed. In Example 23, the trimethyl-endblocked polydimethylsiloxane fluid had a viscosity of 5 cSt. at 25°C.; in Example 24, the fluid had a viscosity of 20 cSt.; in Example 25, 100 cSt.; in Example 26, 350 cSt.; and in Example 27, 12,500 cSt. The trichlorotrifluoroethane was then stripped from the mixture in each example under vacuum either at room temperature or at 50°C. and the viscosity of the mixture was then measured using a Brookfield Viscometer Model HAF. Then 6.90 g. Elastomer Composition B, Part II, were added to the stripped mixtures, each mixture was cast 2 mils thick between SCOTCH-PAK® 1006 and 1109 Release Liners and cured for 2 hours at 60°C. Table 7 gives the viscosities of the mixtures as measured. Table 8 gives the release and adhesion results. All of the samples were tacky to the touch, but samples of Examples 26 and 27 had higher tack than did the others.

Table 7

Viscosity (poise)				
Spindle #/rpm:	6/5	6/1	7/5	7/1
Ex. 23	1800	1900	-	-
Ex. 24	2860	2920	-	-
Ex. 25	3120	2800	-	-
Ex. 26	-	4400	-	-
Ex. 27	-	-	10,400	9,600

Table 8

	Release (g/cm)	Adhesion from SS panel (g/cm)	Tack
Ex. 23	42.77	32.5	Fair
Ex. 24	58.00	34.2	Fair
Ex. 25	58.94	30.4	Fair
Ex. 26	77.21	36.8	Fair
Ex. 27	109.9	66.8	Good

### Examples 28 - 31

Examples 28 - 31 illustrate the use various levels of trimethyl-endblocked polydimethylsiloxane as the viscosity reducing agent (III).

In examples 28 - 31, 65.10 g. Elastomer Composition B, Part I, a selected amount of a trimethyl-endblocked polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) having a viscosity of 12,500 cSt. at 25°C and 308.60 g. PSA Composition B were homogeneously mixed together. For Example 28, 20 g. of the PDMS were used; for Example 29, 40 g. were used; for Example 30, 50 g.; and for Example 31, 60 g. The trichlorotrifluoroethane was then stripped from the mixture by placing the mixture under vacuum either at room temperature or at about 50°C. and the viscosity of the mixture was measured using a Brookfield Viscometer HAF using spindle #7. Then for each example, 6.90 g. Elastomer Composition B, Part II, were added to the stripped mixture, the mixture was cast 2 mils thick between SCOTCH-PAK® 1006 and 1109 Release Liners and cured for 2 hours at 60°C. Table 9 give the viscosities of the mixtures as measured. Table 10 gives the release, adhesion and tack results.

Table 9

Viscosity (poise)			
	at 10 RPM	at 5 RPM	at 1 RPM
Ex. 28	-	10,400	9,600
Ex. 29	4,200	4,400	4,800
Ex. 30	2,840	2,880	2,800
Ex. 31	2,120	2,160	2,000



Table 10

	Release (g/cm)	Adhesion from SS Panel (g/cm)	Tack
Ex. 28	109.9	66.8	Fair
Ex. 29	75.46	40.1	Fair
Ex. 30	66.91	34.5	Good
Ex. 31	66.91	40.8	Good

Examples 32 - 33

Examples 32 - 33 illustrate the use of a tin-catalyzed, room temperature curing silicone elastomer composition which cures via  $\equiv\text{SiOH}/\text{alkoxy}$  cure chemistry and illustrates varying the degree of crosslinking of the elastomer composition by adding different levels of crosslinking agent.

In Examples 32 - 33, 20 g. PDMS Fluid B, 211.4 g. PSA Composition B, 5 g. isopropylpalmitate and a selected amount of ethylorthosilicate (the crosslinking agent) were homogeneously mixed together. For Example 32, 1.5 g. ethylorthosilicate were used and for Example 33, 2.0 g. ethylorthosilicate were used. The trichlorotrifluoroethane was then stripped from the mixture by placing the mixture under vacuum either at room temperature or at about 50° C. and the viscosity of the stripped mixture was measured using a Brookfield Viscometer Model HAF using spindle #6 at three different rpm's. Then for each example, dibutyltin dilaurate was added to the stripped mixture at a level of 0.5 weight % based on the total weight of the PDMS Fluid B, PSA Composition B, isopropylpalmitate and ethylorthosilicate mixture, the mixture was cast 2 mils thick between SCOTCH-PAK® 1006 and 1109 Release Liners and cured. Table 11 give the viscosities measured. Table 12 gives the release and adhesion results. In both examples, the tack was excellent.

Table 11

Viscosity (poise)			
	at 10 RPM	at 5 RPM	at 1 RPM
Ex. 32	720	740	750
Ex. 33	990	1000	1100

Table 12

	Release (g/cm)	Adhesion from SS panel (g/cm)
Ex. 32	90.27	73.4
Ex. 33	80.73	83.3

Examples 34 - 36

Examples 34 - 36 illustrate the use of various viscosity reducing agents and compare release and adhesion results with an example of not using a viscosity reducing agent.

The compositions given in Table 13 were prepared. For Example 35, the viscosity reducing agent was polyethylene glycol 400 monolaurate and for Example 36, glycerol trioleate. The compositions were sheeted out on to SCOTCH-PAK® 1022 Release Liner, a polyester film coated with a release coating available from the 3M Company, St. Paul, Minnesota and cured open faced for 2 hours at approximately 60°C. with the exception that Example 36 was cured for 48 hours. SCOTCH-PAK® 1006 Release Liner was then laminated to the cured samples. Release values measured from SCOTCH-PAK® 1022 Release Liner, adhesion values measured from stainless steel.

Table 13

Weight % in Composition			
	Ex. 34	Ex. 35	Ex. 36
PDMS Fluid A	29.76	27.97	27.97
Catalyst A	0.24	0.23	0.23
PSA Composition B	66.32	62.34	62.34
Viscosity Reducing Agent	-	6.00	6.00
Elastomer Composition B Part II	3.68	3.45	3.45

Table 14

	Release (g/cm)	Adhesion g/cm)
Ex. 34	115.57	96.7
Ex. 35	154.33	18.0
Ex. 36	142.73	39.7

#### Examples 37 - 38

Examples 37 and 38 illustrate the use of room-temperature titanate curable crosslinkable silicone elastomer compositions.

For each Example 37 and 38, 31.5 g. of a block copolymer having the average structure:  
 $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}[\text{Me}_2\text{SiO}]_{16.4}[\text{Me}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OMe})_3\text{SiO})_{12}\text{SiMe}_3$   
 and having a viscosity of about 1000 cp at 25°C. were blended with 185.71 g. PSA Composition B. The trichlorotrifluoroethane was removed by heating the blend to 50°C. under vacuum. Using a Brookfield Viscometer, Model HAF, spindle # 6, the viscosity of the devolatilized blend was measured to be 195,000 cp. at 10 rpm's, 204,000 cp. at 5 rpm's and 210,000 cp. at 2 rpm's. For Example 37, 3.5 g. tertiarybutyl-titanate (TBT) were added to the devolatilized blend and for example 38, 1.75 g. TBT were added. The compositions cured very quickly and were tacky to the touch.

#### Examples 39 - 40

In Examples 39 - 40, the compositions given in Table 15 were prepared.

Table 15

	Ex. 39	Ex. 40
PDMS Fluid A (g.)	32.55	32.55
Isopropyl palmitate (g.)	10.00	10.00
PSA Composition G (g.)	194.44	351.35
Catalyst A (g.)	0.23	0.23

The viscosities of these compositions are given in Table 16.

Table 16

Spindle #/RPM:	7/1	7/5
Example 39	800	640
Example 40	3400	2880

The compositions were then cast to 2 mil thickness between SCOTCH-PAK® 1006 and a BIO-RELEASE® liner (a coated release liner available from Akrosil, Menasha, WI or H. P. Smith, a division of James River Corporation, Bedford Park, IL).

The release value measured from the BIO-RELEASE® liner and the adhesion value measured from stainless steel are given in Table 17.

Table 17

Example #	Release (g/cm)	Adhesion g/cm)
39	5.51 +/- 0.2	18.5 +/- 3.0
40	18.63 +/- 1.61	55.5 +/- 4.5

These and other variations of the present invention may be made which fall within the scope of the appended claims even though such variations were not specifically discussed above.

### Claims

1. A pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition comprising a homogeneous mixture of:

(1) a silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition employed in an amount from about 15 to about 90 parts by weight, said silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition comprising a homogeneous mixture of

(A) from about 35 to about 70 parts by weight of at least one benzene-soluble resinous copolymer containing silicon-bonded hydroxyl radicals and consisting essentially of triorganosiloxy units of the formula  $R_3SiO_{1/2}$  and tetrafunctionalsiloxy units of the formula  $SiO_{4/2}$  in a ratio of about 0.6 to 0.9 triorganosiloxy units for each tetrafunctionalsiloxy unit present in the copolymer, and

(B) from about 30 to about 65 parts by weight of at least one polydiorganosiloxane consisting essentially of  $ARSiO$  units terminated with endblocking  $TRASiO_{1/2}$  units, each said polydiorganosiloxane having a viscosity of from about 100 centipoise to about 50,000 centipoise at 25°C. where each T is -OH or -OR', where each R is a monovalent organic radical selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbon radicals of from 1 to 6 inclusive carbon atoms, each R' is an alkyl radical of from 1 to 4 inclusive carbon atoms and each A radical is selected from the group consisting of R and halohydrocarbon radicals of from 1 to 6 inclusive carbon atoms,

said silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition having been reaction-condensed to a plasticity of not more than about 200 mils at 23° C. as measured after force is applied on a specimen weighing twice the specific gravity of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition for 3 minutes +/- 5 seconds,

(II) a crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition employed in an amount from about 10 to about 85 parts by weight, the total of silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) and crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) being 100 parts by weight, and

(III) a non-volatile, nonflammable, compatible viscosity reducing agent for reducing the viscosity of said pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition employed in an amount from 0 to about 40 weight percent based on the total weight of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) and the crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II), said viscosity reducing agent being generally non-reactive with said silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) and said crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II).

2. A pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition as claimed in claim 1 further comprising a bioactive agent.

3. A method of controlling the delivery of a bioactive agent to a substrate, comprising the step of contacting the substrate with a matrix formed from the composition of claim 2.

4. A method of forming a pressure-adherent silicone elastomer comprising the steps of:

a) preparing the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition as claimed in claim 1,  
b) shaping the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition in the desired form for curing, and  
c) curing the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer composition for a sufficient time to form the pressure-adherent silicone elastomer.

5. A method of controlling the delivery of a bioactive agent to a substrate, comprising the steps of

a) contacting the substrate with a membrane formed from the composition as claimed in claim 1, and  
b) contacting the membrane with a reservoir of the bioactive agent.

6. A device for delivering a drug to a patient transdermally comprising:

a) a container,  
b) a drug contained within the container, and  
c) a pressure-adherent silicone elastomer on the container for maintaining contact between the container and the patient's skin comprising the cured material formed from the composition of claim 1.

7. A kit for making a pressure-adherent silicone elastomer comprising:

a first package and a second package, wherein said first package contains a composition comprising a first portion of (I) a silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition employed in an amount from about 15 to about 90 parts by weight, said silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition comprising a homogeneous mixture of

(A) from about 35 to about 70 parts by weight of at least one benzene-soluble resinous copolymer containing silicon-bonded hydroxyl radicals and consisting essentially of triorganosiloxy units of the formula  $R_3SiO_{1/2}$  and tetrafunctional siloxy units of the formula  $SiO_{4/2}$  in a ratio of about 0.6 to 0.9 triorganosiloxy units for each tetrafunctional siloxy unit present in the copolymer, and

(B) from about 30 to about 65 parts by weight of at least one polydiorganosiloxane consisting essentially of  $ARSiO$  units terminated with endblocking  $TRASiO_{1/2}$  units, each said polydiorganosiloxane having a viscosity of from about 100 centipoise to about 50,000 centipoise at 25° C. where each T is -OH or -OR, where each R is a monovalent organic radical selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbon radicals of from 1 to 6 inclusive carbon atoms, each R' is an alkyl radical of from 1 to 4 inclusive carbon atoms, and each A radical is selected from the group consisting of R and halohydrocarbon radicals of from 1 to 6 inclusive carbon atoms,

said silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition having been reaction-condensed to a plasticity of not more than about 200 mils at 23° C. as measured after force was applied on a specimen weighing twice the specific gravity of the silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition for 3 minutes +/- 5 seconds, and a catalyst and a first portion of a reactive polydiorganosiloxane, and

said second package contains a composition comprising a second portion of said silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I), a crosslinking agent, and a second portion of said reactive polydiorganosiloxane,

wherein, after combining the contents of said first and second packages, said reactive polydiorganosiloxane, said catalyst, and said crosslinking agent together make a crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II),

and, in said parts, said silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) is employed from about 15 to about 90 parts by weight and said crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) is employed from about 10 to about 85 parts by weight, wherein the total of silicone pressure sensitive adhesive composition (I) and crosslinkable silicone elastomer composition (II) being 100 parts by weight, and

wherein said portions may be the same or different and may each be from 0 to 100 percent of the total required amount.

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